

Just as a final point, such an export limitation or quarantine as part of the sanctions that could be imposed here would not only deny the economic reward to the North Koreans from the production of this material, but it could result in an interdiction of such material if in fact they are going to try to send it some place else. Remember that shipment from North Korea that was recently intercepted going into Yemen. This kind of sale of weapons of mass destruction by North Korea, therefore, if interdicted, would not only deny the country the hard currency that it uses for its nuclear program but perhaps ultimately more importantly would prevent this kind of equipment from getting into the hands of terrorists or terrorist nations that mean us harm.

This is the approach we believe is appropriate for the United States to take. Neither military action nor just plain talk, but a dialog backed up by firm, positive, constructive actions on the part of the United States would put a lot of pressure on North Korea and would hopefully bring countries such as China and Russia along with us to help us put pressure on North Korea to cause it to come to meaningful agreement with the United States that is verifiable and that would result in peace in the region and the dismantlement of dangerous nuclear weapons they have been building.

We will be introducing this legislation next week. I appreciate the support Senator MCCAIN has provided in putting this legislation together, and I look forward to visiting with my colleagues and getting sponsorship of the legislation with an early commitment to get it passed by this body and sent on to the President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

#### HIGH-SPEED PURSUITS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, in this morning's Los Angeles Times there was a story headlined "Border Pursuit Crash Kills Two, Hurts Thirteen".

The paper reported that 2 women were killed and 13 people were injured—7 of them critically—when a pickup truck full of suspected illegal immigrants overturned, after a pursuit by the Border Patrol. The 15-year-old truck was packed with people huddled under a tarp as it sped west on Interstate 8.

That pickup truck apparently smashed into a guardrail and overturned sending bodies tumbling down an embankment. According to the California Highway Patrol, two women were pronounced dead at the scene 20 miles north of the U.S.-Mexican border. Seven victims were taken to local hospitals in critical condition, and six other people with minor to moderate injuries.

The issue of high-speed pursuit by law enforcement officials is not new. In

fact, on Tuesday of this week, the Los Angeles Police Department announced that they were severely restricting circumstances in which officers could engage in high-speed pursuits, following a series of deadly crashes in that city involving fleeing vehicles.

Los Angeles has become known as the car chase capital of the world. We have all seen the helicopters following police chases on live television. In 2001, the Los Angeles Police Department launched 781 pursuits. One-hundred and thirty-nine people were injured. Six people died in those pursuits. Fifty-nine percent of the police pursuits in Los Angeles resulted from minor traffic infractions.

According to the Border Patrol, in 1996, 8 illegal immigrants were killed and 19 were injured when their vehicle tumbled into a ditch as part of a high-speed pursuit by the Border Patrol. There is a list of such cases.

Look, this is not the fault of law enforcement officials. It is the fault of the people who are fleeing law enforcement officials. But we ought to have policies and training on high-speed pursuits, to make sure pursuit is appropriate. In cases where we have minor infractions, in cases where there is no imminent danger, we ought not have chases at 60-, 80-, or 100-mile miles per hour, in which innocent people get killed.

Today I am writing to the head of the Border Patrol asking for an investigation into what happened yesterday. I want to understand what kind of pursuit policies the Border Patrol uses, and what kind of pursuit policies and training they have.

This is happening too often. I think more law enforcement ought to follow the model of Los Angeles.

I have a personal interest in this issue. My mother was killed in a high-speed police chase. She was driving home from a hospital one night about 9 o'clock in the evening on a quiet street in Bismark, ND. A couple of drunks driving a pickup truck fishtailed. Witnesses said the police were chasing them at 80 to 100 miles an hour, down a city street in Bismark, ND. There was a crash. My mother was an innocent victim.

Three-hundred to four-hundred people a year in this country suffer that fate; some say up to 1,000.

This is not some mysterious illness for which we don't know a cure. We understand what causes the death of innocent people with respect to police pursuits. We understand how to stop it.

I believe if there is a bank robbery and guns are blazing and a getaway car is moving, the police ought to chase and ought to pursue because they have no choice. The public is desperately endangered in that circumstance. But such chases are inappropriate in many other circumstances.

I have spent a lot of time on this issue in recent years. I remember talking to a county sheriff in North Dakota about this issue. He said: Just last

week we had a police pursuit. We started this pursuit, and one of my deputies saw someone horribly drunk weaving all over the road. He began immediately to apprehend this person. The person took off at a high rate of speed, and my deputy saw two little children in the backseat of that car and immediately disengaged. We got the license number. We didn't chase. We arrested that person about 3 hours later and those children were safe.

If they had not made that judgment call, perhaps that would have resulted in a car crash and the death of those children.

I mentioned my family's acquaintance with this issue in a deadly way. Here are some other examples, which occurred recently in Los Angeles. In March of 2002, Henry and Anna Polivoda, 79 and 76 years old, were struck and killed by a fleeing suspect in a pursuit that began over a car registration. Henry and Anna were Holocaust survivors, but they couldn't survive a high-speed pursuit on a city street. They were innocent victims of that pursuit.

A couple of months after that, a 4-year-old girl was killed when an auto theft suspect ran a red light on a busy downtown street, causing a chain reaction that knocked over a traffic light, killing the girl.

This goes on and on and on.

Yesterday's incident is one I know very little about—only that which I read in the newspaper. Of course, it brought back to me some very sad memories.

I know that those who were attempting to smuggle illegal immigrants into this country yesterday are ultimately at fault. I know those smugglers who decided not to stop when the Border Patrol tried to apprehend them are at fault.

But I also know this requires us, once again, to review when it is appropriate for us to engage in high-speed police pursuits and when it is inappropriate.

I have undying admiration for the work law enforcement officers do every day and every night. While we lie safely in our beds at night, there are people patrolling our streets and keeping us safe. They deserve our enormous admiration for the work they do. It is dangerous and difficult.

But I only ask this: How many more crashes, how many more deaths will it take for this country—all of us—to decide that in some circumstances it is inappropriate for law enforcement to engage in high-speed chases?

I know a city police chief from a southern State. His daughter is dead as a result of a high-speed police chase. Now, this is a police chief. This is a law enforcement official. His daughter was killed in a chase that occurred as a result of a broken taillight. That broken taillight was a cause for law enforcement to want to stop the vehicle. The vehicle did not stop. It took off at a high rate of speed. Because of that broken taillight, the police pursued, and

the police chief's daughter was killed—an innocent bystander at an intersection down the road.

And it is always the innocent bystander who is killed. The drunk driver who killed my mother had almost no injuries, as is almost always the case with drunks. He was fleeing from the police. It was his fault. But in the circumstance I described with my mother, in that community, they did not have the kind of training I think they needed with respect to police pursuit. I think that is the case in many communities around the country.

Today, I say to the police chief in Los Angeles: Good for you. Thanks for the announcement you made on Tuesday, to decide to restrict police pursuit and high-speed chases to circumstances where they are essential.

We do not need to be entertained on a television network by having a helicopter following a chase. That ought not be what entertains the American people. Police chases are appropriate and necessary in certain circumstances. But in other circumstances they are killing innocent Americans.

So what I wanted to say today is this: There have been too many examples with the Border Patrol of high-speed pursuits in which people are being killed, especially on Interstate 8. I think it is time for us to take a look at what is going on. I am going to ask the head of the Border Patrol to investigate this and report to us exactly what happened.

I want the head of the Border Patrol, and all other Federal law enforcement authorities, to tell us about their policies and training with respect to high-speed law enforcement pursuit.

I am not suggesting they should not be able to pursue; I am saying they need training and policies that determine when it is appropriate and when it is not.

Mr. President, this is always a painful subject for me. I have been dealing with it for a long while.

There are of course many others who have also been dealing with this. There was a wonderful woman in the State of Wyoming who lost a loved one to a high-speed police pursuit. She created a national organization called STOP, to deal with the problem. She and many other people who suffered and whose loved ones suffered as a result of being on the wrong end of a police pursuit—an innocent victim—tried very hard to make progress in requiring uniform policies and uniform training in this area. I am sorry to say that she died of cancer some while ago.

I hope we will make more progress than we have in the past. We have made some progress in some areas, but not nearly enough. Yesterday's incident—this morning's news—I think reflects that once again.

I do not come here assigning blame with respect to the incident yesterday. Clearly, the ultimate blame lies with the smugglers who decided not to stop

when law enforcement authorities tried to apprehend them. But I want to know if perhaps policies which allow chases in certain circumstances are also contributing to the death of innocent people. If that is the case, we need to ask law enforcement to better train their officers, and create better policies.

So I will send a letter today and call the head of the Border Patrol and ask for this investigation. I will share with my colleagues the results of it.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I believe we are in morning business with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

#### NORTH KOREA

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to Senators KYL and MCCAIN for the introduction of the legislation to cause us to confront the unacceptable behavior of North Korea. That is a situation that is dangerous. It is a situation that has gotten out of hand, for a number of reasons; one of which is, over the years, through bad behavior, North Korea has obtained what they consider to be benefits as a result of misbehaving, violating world standards. As a result of that, I think they have been encouraged, in a way, to continue that misbehavior. So we need to change that cycle.

I have not studied the legislation completely, but it strikes me as a good step in sending a message that this Congress and this country will not continue to reward bad behavior.

This time last year—maybe just about this time—I was in Korea, and I went just across the DMZ, as you can do, in that building that splits the boundary line, and actually had a few minutes in North Korea. It is a remarkable situation in so many ways.

South Korea is one of the most booming economies in the world. Buildings are going up everywhere. Interstates with cloverleaves are all around Seoul. We flew all over the country in helicopters, visiting our military bases and air bases. And you could see it so clearly. There are traffic jams. People are well dressed. They are healthy. They are industrious. They are highly educated and doing very well.

In fact, while I was there I had an opportunity to meet with a number of Korean business leaders and to ask them to invest \$1 billion in the creation of a world class automobile plant in Alabama. They were considering several locations in the United States. They chose to take the wealth they have created—through a free market, a free country, with technology and science and education—and expand their capacity to produce world class automobiles. And Hyundai expects to be one of the top five automobile manufacturers in the world in the next several years.

Just north of that DMZ, less than—what?—50 miles from Seoul, Korea, is the North Korean countryside. The people of North Korea are suffering the most terrible privations. Starvation is all about. This country is unable to feed its own people.

But what do they do well? They have a good military, which they spend millions and millions of dollars on. They have a State police system that oppresses the people to a degree that is almost unsurpassed in the world's history.

I asked one of the American officials at the Embassy: Why don't we do more to send in Radio-Free-Europe-type messages to the people? Let's send in a "Radio-Free North Korea," as Senator KYL proposes in this legislation. And he said: Well, it's much more difficult than you think. For example, the TV sets the people can obtain, have only three channels, and all of those channels are full-time government channels. Thus, one can't send in a television message. And they asserted there are similar problems even with radios in North Korea.

This is a nation that has suffered the most oppression of almost any nation I can name. Their oppression is as systematic and as deliberate as one can imagine. And the results are so stark, so dramatic.

Many people have seen the famous and stunning photograph of the Korean peninsula at night. In it, you can see the DMZ. You can also see south of the demilitarized zone into South Korea.

There are lights everywhere in South Korea. You can see into China and there are lights everywhere, but North Korea is just dark, without electricity, without lights, for the people. How long does this continue? What plan do we have to try to change this situation?

The President has expressed concern about it. From the world leaders and the Europeans and others who like to be engaged in these issues, do I hear sufficient outrage as to the moral unacceptability of what is occurring in this country? If there is any decency, if there is any concern for fellow human beings anywhere in the world, we ought to be outraged by what is happening to the good people of North Korea who have little if any chance to free themselves from this oppression.

They say we have to send aid and food and other things or else the country might implode. We know people are dying now. We know the population of North Korea is shrinking. We know the population of North Korea has fallen to probably half that of the population in South Korea and just in the last 20 years. How much worse could an implosion be? What should we think and how should we analyze this situation?

I will have more to say about it, but any humane, forward-looking foreign policy ought to consider what we can do to change the fundamental nature of the Government in North Korea. It is oppressing its people to an extraordinary degree. Through threats and